

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IV.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1889.

No. 35.

Business Directory.

QU'APPELLE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.
McIntosh Bros., Proprietors.
LELAND HOUSE.
Love & Raymond, Proprietors.
S. H. CASWELL.
General Merchant.
J. P. BEAUCHAMP.
General Merchant.
G. H. V. BULYEA.
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in Flour and Feed, Furniture, etc.
WM. BRYDON.
Chemist and Druggist.
P. E. DURST.
Watchmaker and Jeweller.
FRANK AMAS.
Agent for Royal Silversmith Co. Orders taken for any article of silverware and delivered at lowest price.
W. H. BELL.
Wholesale and Retail Butcher. Dealer in Fresh and Cured Meats, Sausages, etc.
A. MCKENZIE.
Baker, Dealer in Fruits, Confectionery, etc.
J. G. MCKENZIE.
Merchant Tailor.
JAMES WEIDMAN.
Book and Job Printer and Publisher.
J. B. MILLIKEN & CO.
Harness and Saddlery.
S. H. COLLINS.
Boots and Shoes.
D. H. McMICHAEL & BRO.
Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.
J. A. COWAN.
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Stn.
H. A. AXFORD.
Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co. Complete farmers outfit always on hand.
A. C. PATTERSON.
Forwarder & General Agent.
THOMSON & NELSON.
Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.
J. H. MACCAUL.
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.
A. HOLLINGSHEAD.
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.
J. B. ROBINSON.
Contractor, Builder, etc.
J. BURGHALL & SONS.
Builders and Contractors.
LEESON & SCOTT.
Prince Albert Mail Stage line leaves Qu'Appelle every Tuesday morning.
R. JOHNSTON.
Favory, Feed and Sale Stable.
J. DOOLITTLE.
Dealer in Bricks.
J. McEWEN.
General Blacksmith.
FRANK MARWOOD.
General Blacksmith.
J. C. PRICE.
Carriage and Wagon Maker.
CANADA N. W. LAND CO.
Large London, Agent.
J. R. BERN.
Contractor in Plumbing, Kalamining, Blackwork, Stonemasonry, etc.
E. J. WEIDMAN.
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for Guns and Sewing Machines.
ESLIE GORDON.
Associate, Notary Public, Commissioner for Manitoba, and Agent for Canada North West Land Co. and Qu'Appelle Town Sale.
W. S. HEDDATH.
Associate, Notary Public.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Associate for North West Territories, Notaries, etc.
Money to Loan. Flax, Lard, and Animal Fat, etc. collected.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.
W. S. HEDDATH.
Associate, Notary Public.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.
J. S. DAVIDSON.
Insurance Agent.
The North West Territory. Agents and Insurers for the shortest notice. Agents' offices are located at any Office, or at the respective Offices.
QU'APPELLE.
W. J. THOMPSON, P. T. ST.
Telephone and Electric Engineer.
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON.

QU'APPELLE.
OFFICE on Main street, Qu'Appelle.

REGINA.

DAWSON, DOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.



Public Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to order that the Sitting of the Supreme Court for the Judicial District of Western Assiniboia shall be held within the said District at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the days and at the places following:

REGINA.

The Third Tuesday in the months of March, June and December in each and every year.

MOOSE JAW.

The Second Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

SWIFT CURRENT.

The Third Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

QU'APPELLE STATION.

The First Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

FOOT QU'APPELLE.

The First Tuesday in the months of May and November in each and every year.

By Command.

R. H. GORDON,
Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
Regina, N.W.T.,
Tuesday, 28th April, 1889.



NOTICE.

Weights and Measures.

TRADESMEN, Manufacturers, and owners of Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines generally, are especially requested to read carefully the following instructions and act accordingly:

1. The Weights and Measures Act provides for a regular biennial inspection of all Weights and Measures used for trade purposes, as well as for regular inspection of the same, which may be made at any time when deemed necessary by the Inspector, and it also imposes a heavy penalty on any trader or other person who wilfully obstructs or impedes an Inspector or Assistant Inspector in the performance of his duty under said Act, or who refuses to produce the whole of his Weights and Measures for inspection when called upon to do so by a Licensing Officer.

2. Every trader, manufacturer and owner of Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines, when paying moneys to Licensing or Assistant Inspectors of Weights and Measures for verification fees, is entitled to, and is expressly requested to demand from the officer who makes the inspection, an official certificate of Force O. G. with the words "Original to the Treasury" printed at the head thereof, properly filled out and stamped and also at the same time to carefully ascertain whether or not the stamps are placed on each certificate, and to retain the same, as the full amount of fees charged are attached.

3. Owners or holders of these official certificates are requested to keep them carefully for two years, and in order to ensure that only correct and unaltered copies are used, they are requested to send them in their places of business in the summer, in which ordinary business certificates are done, for a final and complete inspection. That all traders who are liable to produce these certificates, when asked to do so, to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector, may, in all instances, have to appear upon their own responsibility.

F. MATH,
Commissioner,
Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, April 15th, 1889.

Sale of Farm Lands AND TOWN PROPERTY.

In Assiniboia N.W.T.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Now offered for the disposal of the above.

Owners wishing to Realize

Are requested to send in particulars of their property with lowest selling price to

C. E. GILLEN,
C. E. DUNN, Notary, Assiniboia,
McKay Block, N.W.T.

KATEPWE.

—There has been quite a boom in real estate among the settlers here of late.

—Mr. W. H. Stephens has bought another quarter section adjoining his homestead, this makes his ranch a mile square; Mr. Todd thought three quarters of a section insufficient so he added another half section; Mr. A. T. McLellan caught the fever too and added one hundred and sixty acres of hay and pasture land to his domain; Mr. Ringley, Mr. Clink and a number of others among them Mr. Powell are also among the boomers. These are all settlers who have tried the country and what it is worth.

—There has also been prevalent among the farmers of this district a very active type of breaking fever. All the breaking plows that had been lying around rusting for a season or two, have been buried up and many new ones have been purchased.

—Yea verily some, have faith in the country born of experience.

—As yet the crops have a good chance of being heavy but the heat of the fanner length for rain! rain! rain!

—What has been the matter with the mosquito supply?

—W. F. Johnston, Katepwe blacksmith, has put up a shop and established himself in Indian Head.

—The Friday evening Bible Class has made a good start here under the energetic control and organizing powers of Mr. Ferry.

REGINA.

—Judge Richardson will erect a residence in town.

—Canon O'Meara addressed Wascana Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Friday evening last.

—An unusually high wind prevailed on the 23rd inst. Crops look fine, but rain is needed.

—A. W. Ponton, land surveyor, and party left last week on a surveying tour north and will be away until December.

—Major McGibbon, with E. Martin, his teamster, has started on his yearly summer trip through the Indian Reserves inspecting supplies.

—The Regina and Wascana teams played a game of baseball last Saturday in the town. Regina, as usual, was easily defeated. The outside teams will have the Dominion Day contest practically between themselves.

CALGARY.

—A fatal accident occurred last Saturday, at Richards and Williams' ranch south of here. Mr. F. Yace, a young English man, son of a London barrister, arrived here ten days ago being practically acquainted with stockraising. On Friday he went to herd a band of horses after dinner. This was the last seen of him alive. Not returning at six o'clock parties went out in search of him, when his lifeless body was found on the ground with a rope 40 feet long. He had led his horse with the rope twisted around his left hand and had been dragged a considerable distance, his neck and two ribs being broken and his clothing torn from the body and badly scratched. The body was brought to the barracks when Corporal Stetson held an inquest, the following comprising the jury: Messrs. Bowen, Linton, McBride, Mackie, Cameron, Bain. A verdict was returned that "deceased came to his death by having been dragged over the ground by his horse with a rope tied around his left hand."

WHITEWOOD.

—Mon. Delangle has gone to Paris for the exhibition, but will return in the fall.

—Jos. Breckon gave a dance at the Woodbine last Friday which was well attended.

—Mrs. McArthur presented her husband with a fine girl on Thursday, the 29th inst. Both are doing well.

—Rev. Mr. Brown leaves this week for Moose Jaw. His parishioners are one and all sorry to part with such a genial, hard-working minister.

—Mr. P. Baldwin's residence is now completed and presents a very handsome appearance. It is not only the prettiest building in town, but for many miles around.

—The crops are all looking well; some are on the verge of heading out. A good rain is needed for the ground is very dry after the heavy storms of wind on Tuesday and Wednesday.

—Messrs. Jamieson & De Soiras have now upwards of 1,000 sheep on their ranch, all in splendid condition, having wintered well, and they report the losses to be not over one per cent.

—Messrs. Roffignac, Forget & Delugh, of Rolandie Farm Company, are slaughtering some forty or fifty hogs and will pack the pork down. Mr. Higgins, pork packer of Whitewood, is superintending the job.

—Messrs. Brabonne, of the Pipestone, have planted over 100 acres of chickory and if the crop turns out fairly successful it is their intention to start a factory for preparing it, in Whitewood. If successful it will give impetus to a new industry in this district.

—Nearly all the owners of town lots are putting up neat, durable fences and those who have spare ground are turning it into gardens, and by so doing they not only add to the appearance of the town but help to form the proper streets and lanes as per survey. Every one ought to follow the example of those who have their fences up and then we can boast of having the neatest town along the C. P. R.

—The cattle in this district will feel the want of water badly this year, as formerly there was one or two sloughs for every five acres whereas now there is hardly one slough fit to water stock, on every 640 acres. Farmers having upwards of 20 head of stock find it hard times to have to draw up water from their wells at this time of the year, as time is so precious. A good cheap windmill, with pumping gear attached, would find a ready sale amongst stock raisers.

IS IT THE LARGEST.

Mr. FURTON: In your issue of June 14th, you make the statement that the Equitable is the largest and strongest life insurance company in the world. Is it not fit over a quarter of a century the insurance departments of Mass. and N. Y. have published sworn statements of the business of Life Insurance Co's. According to those statements the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York ranks first with Assets considerably over \$125,000,000. If statements amount to anything the Mutual is the oldest in America and the largest in the world.

SINISTALITA.

PICTURE PENCILINGS.

Mr. Hazen P. Murray, of Pictou, N.S., writes: "I was afflicted with dyspepsia and nervous delirium, and tried many remedies without avail, but one bottle of Burdock Blood Purifier made me feel better and two more made me a well man."

INDIAN HEAD.

—A sample of Red Fyfe wheat from Mr. Wm. Douglas' farm, just about to head out and measuring 28 inches, has been forwarded to Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Morton by Mr. Robert Crawford. Can anyone beat this?

—Two samples of Indian wheat now being tried on the Northwest experimental farm which were both sown on April 1st are now out in head. They are the Indian Kurra-choe and Indian hard Calcutta wheats. This is unparalleled in the history of the Northwest and its reaping is being watched by all with great interest.

SALT COATS.

—Mrs. Rath and daughters started for Winnipeg on Monday.

—Mr. McCreedie has entered upon his duties as successor to D. A. Urquhart.

—A. E. A. Lowes has disposed of his house and lot on High street to G. L. Fisher.

—Mr. Reaman, M.L.A., passed through town last Friday en route to Broadview via Whitewood.

—Mr. Lander went to Binscath Tuesday to witness the sports there on the 21st, and complete some transactions of business that have been long pending.

—Messrs. Allan and Bolton have leased the Imperial hotel. The transfer took place on the 21st inst. It is expected that a new and better order of things will be the result.

—The town presents quite a lively appearance in the evenings as the 1st approaches, the athletics testing their strength, elasticity and velocity. The cricketers preparing themselves to defeat all comers; and the fast horses measuring their swiftness and power of endurance with each other.

—Inspector Hewgill paid a visit to our schools on the 20th inst., and reports the school in a most satisfactory condition. He compliments the residents in general, and the trustees in particular, for having displayed so great an interest in educational matters, as is manifested in the erection of so neat a commodious and well furnished building.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The following contracts have been awarded for provisions, exclusive of beef for the Northwest mounted police, for the year commencing July 1, 1889. Regina, Mount Royal, Maple Creek, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Hudson Bay Co., Macleod and Lethbridge, L. G. Baker & Co., Edmonton and Saskatchewan, Hudson's Bay Co., Battelard, A. Macdonald; Prince Albert, Hudson's Bay Co. The contracts for beef have been awarded as follows: Regina, Bright & Parsons and Gallagher & Sons; Maple Creek, Bright & Parsons; Medicine Hat, W. L. P. Scott; Calgary, Hull, Tronice & Co.; Macleod and Lethbridge, L. G. Baker & Co.; Edmonton and Saskatchewan, McKenna & Lang; Battelard, R. Wyll; Prince Albert, Russell & Davis.

Three Christian Japanese have recently sailed from San Francisco for the Sandwich Islands to labor among their countrymen there, who number about about five thousand. They are some of the fruits of the Methodist mission in San Francisco.

GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.

"I have been troubled with asthma and a bad cough for years. I got nothing to help me like Hogg's Peppermint Cure, and would recommend it to others as it gives instant relief." Extract from letter from Walter Mead, Victoria, B.C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1889

is a \mathbb{Z}_2 -module, while $\mathcal{A}^{\text{op}}(P)$ is a \mathbb{Z}_2 -module, $\mathcal{A}^{\text{op}}(P)$ is a \mathbb{Z}_2 -module, and $\mathcal{A}^{\text{op}}(P)$ is a \mathbb{Z}_2 -module.

Sunday School Lessons.

In this country where settlement is so rapid and may have not frequent opportunities of attending public worship, our Bible lessons will be a great help to the study of one set portion of Scripture for each Sunday. The head of the family should collect its members around him and, if possible, sing some hymn and offer prayer, then read the portion of Scripture set to the day, take up each verse and try to know each member of the family to ask questions and ask questions. The comments on the lesson will give a help to make the study interesting and be valuable to aid in answering questions. It is should not, however, be allowed to interfere with opportunities to attend to preaching so far as frequently as possible. To the regular Sunday school teacher and scholar our Bible study column comes in itself by experience.

REVIEW OF THE QUARTER.

LESSON XIII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 30.

Importance of the Lessons Here Reviewed. Alternative Possibilities of Happiness or Misery—Condition and Population of Palestine—Roman Law.

The lessons for the second quarter of this year deal with the later teachings and most important prophecies of Christ—those concerning the destruction of the Temple, the end of the world and His second coming—and with the last scenes of His life and the thrilling incidents attendant on His resurrection.

In all literature nothing is recorded that will compare for one moment in interest with these events. The statements are so important that, if true, all other truths are by comparison unimportant; if false, all other falsehoods are by comparison harmless and insignificant. It is what we believe that the powers of the New Testament and their immediate successors had fabricated this impressive narrative we should at once be driven to the conclusion that, far beyond all men that ever lived, they discovered the art of making a falsehood far more vital in its spirit and more powerful in its effects than truth, for all the admitted truths recorded in profane history have had less effect on the subsequent course of the world, and today have less effect upon the lives and consciences of men than this simple narrative. We should, in adopting that theory, be compelled to the utterly absurd conclusion that a little band of Jews, most of them ignorant and nearly all poor, had, with most marvellous ingenuity, with a skill in fiction surpassing all the masters in that art, fabricated a story which revolutionized the civilized world, forged a theology which survives in all forms of government, and announced a delusion which has fired the hearts of hundreds of millions of people and led them to despise danger and welcome death. Such a theory is too preposterous for discussion.

On the other hand, admit the truth of this narrative and what awful conceptions at once rise to oppress the mind. God, eternity, sin, moral accountability, retribution and its ability to eternal woe, then an incarnated saviour, free salvation, redemption, resurrection, eternal happiness. The bare possibility of such alternative results should, even on the lowest principles of self-love, awaken every man to earnest inquiry. That there are points in the prophecy not yet determined and statements in the history not fully understood should not weigh for one moment against the awful importance of what is clear. The teachings of each lesson have been noted in their turn; but it may be well to set forth a few facts in history and language which aid in making clear the meaning of the Gospel history.

First, it is to be noted that the four gospels were written in the Greek language, though there is evidence that Matthew first composed his in Hebrew, and that they were written after the Christians had become sufficiently numerous to create a demand for a complete record, each gospel being devised to meet the needs of a special class. These classes were as follows: The Jews had lost the Hebrew language as a popular speech, and at the time of Christ spoke the Syro-Chaldee; the country was ruled by the Romans, so the language of the Jews was Latin, while the scholars of Palestine and adjoining countries wrote in Greek. The Romans had conquered all the civilized world west of Persia, including Greece, Egypt, the Hebrews, and the conquests of Alexander the Great had made Greek a common vehicle of speech and writing. The Jews retained Hebrew as their sacred language. Hence we see that the inscription upon the head of Christ upon the cross was in the Hebrew and Greek and Latin, to be read by the priests and the people in Jerusalem who were not as well as the residents.

Thus, too, these evangelists who wrote for Gentiles often add the interpretation of a word giving its name as the Jews had it in Hebrew and then the Greek equivalent. The Jews understood Latin. The Jews had lost the Hebrew language as a popular speech, and at the time of Christ spoke the Syro-Chaldee; the country was ruled by the Romans, so the language of the Jews was Latin, while the scholars of Palestine and adjoining countries wrote in Greek. The Romans had conquered all the civilized world west of Persia, including Greece, Egypt, the Hebrews, and the conquests of Alexander the Great had made Greek a common vehicle of speech and writing. The Jews retained Hebrew as their sacred language. Hence we see that the inscription upon the head of Christ upon the cross was in the Hebrew and Greek and Latin, to be read by the priests and the people in Jerusalem who were not as well as the residents.

The government was in like manner composite. It was the practice of the Romans to slaughter without mercy till a country was conquered, then grant universal amnesty, take the leading men, the conquered country into the Roman service, interfere not at all with religion and as little as possible with local customs so long as government was not interfered with. The Roman government was appointed for the conquered countries were not only tolerated, but it was obviously their best policy, to be considered of local

prejudices, and they often yielded to what they considered fully or injustice because they feared a sedition of the people. Finally, whose offices included the functions of local governor and judge advocate, repeatedly interested for Jesus and declared that he "found no fault in the man," nevertheless he gave him up to the Jewish council, and they condemned him under Jewish law.

The interlock of local and general law was very similar to that in British India and the territories belonging to the United States. For all offenses against the ordinary law the people retained their old courts and privileges, but if the accused was a Roman citizen or was charged with treason to Rome, he had to go before the higher court. Pilate declared that Jesus had done nothing that Romans cared to punish, and as to the rest he was willing to please the Jews; but St. Paul inherited Roman citizenship from his father, so the local authorities "dared not leave him bound," nor could he be put to death till he had his appeal to Rome. Even when the inferior courts condemned the Romans often executed the sentence, as in the case of Jesus; crucifixion was a Roman method, as that of the Jews would have been by stoning. Despite Pilate's anxiety to please the Jewish king, his troubles continued to increase for they were native under Roman rule, and he finally ordered a massacre in Samaria, where he was revealed to Rome. He was found guilty and banished to Vienne in Gaul (France), where he died nine years after the crucifixion. His enemies in Rome averred that he committed suicide in consequence of his disgrace, and there is an old tradition that he sank into a hopeless melancholy, lived alone in a hut on the island of Pontus, and finally drowned himself in the lake there.

SAMUEL CALLED OF GOD.

LESSON I, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 7.

Text of the Lesson, I Sam. III, 1-14—Commit to Memory Verses 8-10—Golden Text, I Sam. III, 10—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia. Having spent six months upon the life of our Lord Jesus as recorded in the Gospel by Mark we now return to the study of the book which Jesus loved and from which He always preached, "beginning unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself." (Luke xxiv, 27.)

1. "And the child Samuel ministered unto the Lord before Eli." Of the last Testament studies were in the book of Judges and closed with the incidents of the book of Ruth. We are now about to study the life of the last of the judges, who was also a prophet, as is written in Acts xiii, 20. "He gave unto them judges about the space of four hundred and fifty years, until Samuel the prophet." We must think of Israel as having been in the enjoyment of that good land which God gave unto them over 400 years; the tabernacle is still at Shiloh (chap. i, 3, 24), where it had been set up in the days of Joshua (Josh. xviii, 1); Eli is the judge, and his sons, Hophni and Phinehas, are priests of the Lord (chaps. iv, 15-18; i, 3), but as we shall see in our lesson today they are far from being godly men. In these days of apostasy, Eli being old and his sons wicked, a certain woman named Hannah asks and receives from God a child, whom she promises to give unto the Lord all the days of his life, calling his name Samuel, which signifies "Asked of God" (chap. i, 11, 28).

2. "The Temple of the Lord, where the Ark of God was." The temple here mentioned is the tabernacle which Moses had built in the wilderness, and which had now been for so long a time at Shiloh, in the inner room of which, or Holy of Holies, was the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord of all the earth (chap. i, 11, 12), and in the outer room, or Holy Place, was the table of showbread, the golden floor of incense, and the golden seven branched candelstick or lamp stand, the lamps of which were lighted every evening and dressed every morning.

3. "The Lord called Samuel, and he answered, Here am I." Samuel is supposed by Josephus to have been at this time about twelve years of age.

4. "And he ran unto Eli, and said, Here am I, for thou hast called me." Thinking that Eli had called him, he rose up quickly and ran to him with these words, but Eli not having called him and not seeing that it was the Lord who spoke to him, he said to him again, and Samuel obeyed. How quickly the boy responded to what he supposed was the call of Eli, what promptness, what denial to the gratification of a little more slumber, a great lesson for all.

5. "Now Samuel did not yet know the Lord, neither was the word of the Lord yet revealed unto him." He knew the Lord through the word of Moses and Aaron, and ministered unto Him as this revealed, but up to this time the Lord had not spoken directly to Samuel.

6. "And the Lord called Samuel again the third time." And again he arose and went to Eli with the same words, "Here am I; for thou hast called me." What parent's heart would not be made glad by such a son; what unwearied though apparently fruitless endeavor, but it shall be rewarded. Eli at last perceived that it is the voice of God and that the Lord has actually called the child; the only recorded instance in which the Lord spoke in a vision in an aside voice to a little boy, but let all the children know and believe that when they read the Bible or hear it read God is as really speaking to them in His word as when He spoke to Samuel.

7. "And the Lord came, and called as at other times, Samuel, Samuel. Thus Samuel answered, Speak for thy servant heareth." The Lord knew that Samuel did not know His voice, and so He came again and again so lovingly and patiently until Samuel, through Eli, had been taught that it was the voice of God, and then with entire surrender of soul the boy yielded himself to the word and will of God. Does that remind you of Jesus Himself at the age of 12, saying: "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" When we were thus yielded, God will reveal Himself to us.

8. "And the Lord came, and called as at other times, Samuel, Samuel. Thus Samuel answered, Speak for thy servant heareth." The Lord knew that Samuel did not know His voice, and so He came again and again so lovingly and patiently until Samuel, through Eli, had been taught that it was the voice of God, and then with entire surrender of soul the boy yielded himself to the word and will of God. Does that remind you of Jesus Himself at the age of 12, saying: "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" When we were thus yielded, God will reveal Himself to us.

each case in connection with coming judgments.

12. "On that day I will perform against Eli all things which I have spoken concerning his house; when I begin I will also make an end." Having made the general statement that He would do a mighty work of judgment in Israel, it might be asked, where? In what tribe, or shall it reach the whole nation? He immediately indicates where it shall strike, even upon the very head of the nation, Eli and his house, and He indicates that it shall be short and complete.

13. "For I have told him that I will judge his house for ever for the iniquity which he knoweth; because his sons made themselves vile, and he restrained them, not God never exercises judgment without mercy.

14. "And therefore I have sworn unto the house of Eli, that the iniquity of Eli's house shall not be purged with sacrifice nor offering forever," not because there is not atonement sufficient to reach and remove the sin of Eli's house, but because of the lack of repentance on their part. Jesus Himself said that all manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men, but He also said that the blasphemy against the Holy Spirit shall not be forgiven unto men (Matt. xii, 31); which if I understand it signifies the persistent and continued resistance of the Spirit until death, or until He withdraws and leaves to himself the person thus resisting Him; and when a person is thus left by the Spirit it will be found impossible to approach, then upon the matter of their soul's welfare. Israel as a nation afterward sinned as greatly that it was said by the Lord: "Though Moses and Samuel stood before me, yet my mind could not be toward this people." And again: "Though they drew me, Noah, Daniel, and Job, were in it they should deliver but their own souls by their righteousness, with the Lord God" (Jer. xiv, 1; Ezek. xiv, 14). And so it is written: "The wrath of the Lord arose against His people till there was no remedy" (II Chr. xxxvi, 16), not because God was not willing and able to save them, but because they would not be saved, mocking His messengers, despising His words and mistaking His prophets. It seems so strange that such a solemn and weighty message as this to Eli should be given to the boy Samuel, but it was somewhat similar the case of Jeremiah, who said: "Ah, Lord God! Behold I cannot speak for I am a child." Observe the Lord's answer to him (Jer. i, 6-8) and lay it to heart. Samuel in the morning told Eli every whit and hid nothing from him, and from that time he was established to be a prophet of the Lord (vs. 18-21); how it would have been with him if he had kept back something for fear of hurting Eli's feelings, who can tell?

15. "My age is 58 and for 20 years I have suffered from kidney complaint, rheumatism and lame back, and would have been a dead woman if it had not been for Burdock Blood Purifiers, of which two bottles restored me to health and strength." Miss Maggie Hendricks, Half Island Cove, N. S.

MANY THANKS.

"My age is 58 and for 20 years I have suffered from kidney complaint, rheumatism and lame back, and would have been a dead woman if it had not been for Burdock Blood Purifiers, of which two bottles restored me to health and strength." Miss Maggie Hendricks, Half Island Cove, N. S.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES. Almost as Palatable as Milk.

No disguised that the most delicate stomach can take it. Remarkable as a FLESH PRODUCER. It cures all the ailments of the system while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the FINEST and BEST preparation of the purest Cod Liver Oil. It is the only one that cures all the ailments of the system while taking it.

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ARRIVED!

Direct from Eastern Manufacturers, One Carload of - Parlor Suites, Bed-room suites, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Sideboards, Tables, Chairs of all sorts.

These Goods will be sold at the Lowest Cash price and we would request intending purchasers to give us a call. We guarantee Goods and Prices to suit every one.

G. H. V. BULYEA.

NOVELS.

New Novels Received Every Week

AT THE

QU'APPÉLLE

MEDICAL HALL,

In "The Progress" Building.

A CAREFULLY ASSORTED STOCK OF

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET ARTICLES,

TOGETHER WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Books, Stationery & Fancy Goods,

FORMING A FIRST CLASS DRUG & STATIONERY STORE.

Horse and Cattle Medicines a Speciality.

Physicians Prescriptions and Family Recipes Carefully Compounded

PRICES RIGHT.

WM. BRYDON.

(Late Examiner of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.)

Qu'Appelle, Oct. 18, 1888. MANAGER.

THE WANZER

SEWING MACHINES!

Received the following unprecedented distinctions at the Vienna Exhibition, 1873:

TWO MEDALS OF MERIT,

A distinction not obtained by any other Sewing Machine at the Exhibition. ONE GRAND SILVER MEDAL for the best Family and Manufacturing Sewing Machine.

The Emperor of Austria conferred upon Mr. R. M. Wanzer, THE IRON CROSS, and knighted him with the order of FRANCIS JOSEPH THE FIRST, for his valuable services in the Sewing Machine business, which were the highest honors conferred at the Exhibition. Mr. Wanzer is the only Sewing Machine manufacturer in Great Britain or its Colonies who received those distinguished honors.

JAMES WEIRMAN, AGENT.

The Canada North-West Land Co.

(LIMITED.)

Offer for Sale

SELECTED FARM LANDS

In Manitoba and the North-West Territories,

Near the Canadian Pacific Railway Main Line

A large proportion of this Company's Lands is in thickly settled districts.

For information, Prices and Maps, apply at the office of the Company, 14 Castle street, Edinburgh, Scotland; 75 Lombard street, London, England; 181 Main street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. B. SCARTH

MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR CANADA

Canadian Pacific Railway Town Lots.

THE TOWN SITE TRUSTEES OFFER FOR SALE

Building Sites at all Stations on Main Line of above Railway Between Brandon and Calgary

W. H. SCARTH, Trustee

AGENT IN QU'APPÉLLE FOR LANDS AND TOWN LOTS

LESLIE GORDON,

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday
At The Progress Printing Office, in the
Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

Prohibition First in Politics.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

One	Three	One	
week	month	year	
One column	\$7.00	\$20.00	\$200.00
Half column	4.00	12.00	120.00
Quarter column	2.00	6.00	60.00
Three inches	1.00	3.00	30.00
Two inches	.75	2.00	20.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainment notices, real estate, local notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be charged monthly, 3 cents \$1.00 will be charged for each additional change.

For news leads, 20 cents for first, twenty-five cents, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, in advance, single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

Address: JAMES WEIDMAN,
Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1889.

THE ANTI-JESUIT AGITATION.

The force of the anti-Jesuit agitation seems to be continually increasing in strength. The brave thirteen who had the courage to stand up to be counted against all the rest in a House of over two hundred who bowed the knee to the Jesuit Bad, are being enrolled high in the banner of Canadian fame. They voted according to the dictates of their consciences as true and loyal Canadians, rather than obey the exigencies and behests of party. All honor to them! and they are receiving it right royally. The waves of the agitation that began with the noble thirteen have flown from one end of the Dominion to the other, and left behind such impressions that will at least purge from both political parties many of the weak-kneed time-servers. The tide of British-Canadian sentiment seems to be growing into such strength that it may lead to the disruption of the old parties and the formation of a new national party. Speed the day, says The Progress, when an Equal-Rights Prohibition party will rule the country, we care not which of the old parties shall compose its majority. The Progress has always contended for principles, and if in the fight we find it necessary to differ with the party with which we have always held, so much the worse for the party.

The Courier Des Etats Unis, writing editorially on Bismarck and Switzerland, says: "The neutrality of Switzerland in the event of war in Europe, would be exposed to extreme peril and the exposure which the German Chancellor has shown in exaggerating the insignificant Waidgenuth incident can have no other purpose than to create in advance pretenses for aggression of which he would avail himself at the proper time and place. The neutrality of Switzerland is menaced even more than that of Belgium. In the event of war with France, violation of Swiss territory would be a provocation for the German army, which would thus turn the forts on our eastern frontier and especially the Austrian Italian army, which would see the almost impassable defiles of the Alps in your hands. The situation could not be more dangerous. The explanation of the neutrality with which Bismarck has treated the Waidgenuth affair."

At the close of the University for the summer vacation yesterday, the rapid train recently sent from Rome was ready for the start. Laval is constituted the only Catholic university in Canada, the Montreal one and the Jesuits college doing secondary branches.

WHAT THE SALOON COSTS.

Liquor is now sold by license at 8,000 places in this city—hotels, saloons, stores, etc. There is, therefore, for 190 persons one liquor shop. If about one half the 190 are children and half the other half women, we have the men for whom there is always ready one bar or counter, reduced to a comparatively small figure. For every group of forty-eight men resident in the city and part of the permanent population there is kept open one place at which they can purchase alcoholic beverages. If we add the movable or travelling public which, perhaps consume the most of what is sold at the hotels, we may change the group and put it at one bar or counter for every sixty men. That is to say, one liquor dealer is living upon every sixty men in the city. As the liquor dealer not only lives, but always gets rich, we may say that some liquor dealer is making a fortune out of every sixty men. He is supporting himself and, if he keeps a saloon, is supporting his bar-keepers and other attendants out of sixty men—and filling up a handsome bank account and attaining the personal importance that will make him an alderman one of these days, to say nothing of the money that he has to spend in keeping public officials in pay. There is something very strange about this devotion of every group of sixty men in the city to one rum-seller and the regularity with which they pass over to him enough of their earnings to enable him to do so much. How large a part of their earnings do they give him? What is the average sum that a rum-seller needs in a year? If he takes in in one year, \$6,000, and 75 per cent. is profit, he is doing very moderately? yet if he takes only so much every one of the sixty men must contribute \$100. Can it be possible that sixty men who support each dealer average so large an expenditure? It seems hard to believe yet how can the liquor man live on less? Yet if he gets only that much the total that the whole people of this city pay annually for their liquor bill is \$18,000,000. We are a generous people to pay so much for what a majority of those who use it do not need it—N.Y. Mail and Express.

Breaking It Gently.
Young Wife—Why, dear, you were the stroker out at college, weren't you?
Young Husband—Yes, love.

"And a very prominent member of the gymnastic class?"
"I was the leader."

"And quite a hand at all athletic exercises?"
"Quite a hand! My gracious! I was the champion walker, the best runner, the head man at lifting heavy weights and as for carrying—why, I could shoulder a barrel of flour!"

"Well, love, just please carry the baby a couple of hours. I'm tired."—Philadelphia Record.

House Hunting in California.
California House Agent—Yes. You have come to California simply for health, and not to farm. Then, sir, perhaps you would like a house?

Stranger—I have looked all over the town, and there is not a house empty.

"No, not today. But see that pretty cottage over there? That will be empty to-morrow."

"It will? Family going back?"

"No. It's occupied by Shroud, the undertaker, and to-morrow he is going to move into that marble palace which he just built on the hill yonder."—Philadelphia Record.

Her Neighbors.

They lingered at her father's door,
For some time she sat and thought,
And to the mother on and on.

The youth had said, "Good night."

But still, reluctant to depart,
Her tiny hand he pressed,
While all the love that filled his heart

He meant to confess.

At length she came to him again
He eyes upon him bent,
He softly asked, "How have you kept,
Thus far, the last of Lent?"

He smiled, and as he gently said
Around her waist he threw
He said, "I've done no neighbor harm—
Fate, tell me how have you?"

"Oh, better far, I'm sure," she said,
The evening breeze,
"I've loved one kindly and true for long,
My neighbor as myself."

"Who is your neighbor?" questioned he,
And to the heart he drew
The gentle light and tender smile
Which she would answer—"You."

—Boston Courier.

Producing Evidence.

Judge—I say, sir, the man that brought that witness from you yesterday morning has brought it back.

Deputy—Why, what's the matter?

Judge—He says it isn't good.

Deputy—It isn't good? Well, why don't you tell him it is?

Judge—I did, and he won't believe me.

Deputy—That's too bad! Well, the only thing we can do is to show him where the words have been taken from.

He didn't tell me yesterday when he took the suit—Detroit Free Press.

PUBLIC RURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Roadside Tree Planting, with a View to Securing Attractive Landscapes.

Attractive scenes of cultivated landscapes are to be desired in every locality. The prominent attraction of all country scenery is in the trees and the shade afforded by them, offering cool retreat beneath spreading boughs, whose leaves impart freshness and vitality to the surrounding atmosphere.

In beautifying highways that have no shade by planting trees, American Rural Home advises us to disregard early returns for future benefits to be conferred, recognizing influences in their protection as wind breaks, fertilizing effect of their shade, annual deposits upon the soil, their radiation of heat in winter, its absorption in summer. Judicious improvements, of course, must very much depend on the natural character of the locality where many of the public drives comprehend both the rural and the beautiful in scenery. Treeless roads should have shade because they are tame and monotonous; but to attempt the varieties of park scenery on an avenue would not be in good taste. Single species of trees only are much more effective on straight roads, and all trees, as a rule, that are planted in highways should come early into leaf, bear no disagreeable blossoms and never be planted too close together.

The elm, maple, horse chestnut and white ash, deciduous trees, are now most commonly employed for shade and wayside planting; for wide avenues the silver maple, sycamore and silver poplar are often chosen. Varieties of birch make admirable leaders for streets that are too narrow for elm and in which maples make too deep a shade. The tall, broad and pyramidal tulip tree, or white wood, makes an elegant street tree, and will grow rapidly when once established in a rich, warm soil. The weeping white birch and white pine, in light soils, and Austrian and Scotch pines are very appropriate for plantings in wider lines. Purple willows the high sandy soil and red cedars grow in black places on the poorest land. The buttonwood, which is a favorite decorative tree in Germany and France, is esteemed by our people only as a break from strong water horizons. The white willow is adapted to damp exposures and the sea shore, but the chestnut and locust are too difficult to transplant to be useful. The beautiful and vigorous growing chestnut is too wild a tree for the roadside, and prefers a high, dry soil. Oaks in full vigor are sublime, but grow too slow to be popular; besides are delicate in choice of soil, liking a warm, deep, black, fast mold in elevated situations. The ash grows freely on the banks of rivers and edges of swamps, but its leaf is rather tender and early receives impression from wind and frost. The English and Scotch elms both unite the best qualities for a street tree and flourish in deep heavy soil. A moist, carney soil is very congenial to the American elm, and autumn fertilizing greatly stimulates its growth.

Ground bone or bone and potash in moderate quantities, thoroughly mixed with the soil, is an excellent fertilizing material for all ornamental trees. Vigorous young trees, three feet high, will often make finer specimens than those of larger growth, if soil preparation and care be equal. Pruning should be properly performed when the wounds will begin to heal to be covered. No method has been devised where the planting of shade and ornamental trees upon town avenues can be performed so thoroughly and satisfactorily as by organized tree societies. The general observation of arbor days must be a great assistance towards embowering towns and villages with graceful foliage.

Selling Vegetables by Weight.
An ordinance providing that packages of vegetables offered for sale in the public streets must weigh as follows has been adopted by the New York city board of aldermen:

Barrel of spinach, 40 pounds; of sprouts, 30; of salad, 25 pounds; of turnips, carrots, beets, and parsley, 50; of sweet potatoes or onions, 25; of tomatoes, 60; bag of string beans or wax beans, 60; of cranberry or Lima beans or green peas, 50. It is required that each package be marked with its correct weight, and there is a fine of \$10 for violation of the ordinance.

One Way to Plant Orchards.

It is told to Ohio Farmer that an extensive apple grower of Illinois plants only tall and far apart on the trees should stand permanently, and then he brings character of fruit and its bearing as evidence. Fully planting close together produces bad the result. The grafted trees are then cut out and the others have all needed space for growth and production.

Government Whitefish.

What is called a "bad government" whitefish, and which is good for nothing as well as unwholesome, is made as follows: A hole is cut in a covered wooden vessel six inches or well bent, of a stone line. Next, pour in through a fine sieve all seedling of a pound of herring, three pounds of salt, one pound of sugar, and one pound of vinegar. The fish are then cut out and the others have all needed space for growth and production.

NEW NOVELS

RECEIVED

Every Week.

IN STOCK.

"Struck Down," by H. Smart.
"Cousin Pons," by Honoré de Balzac.
"The Wind of Azzadi," by Mena Card.
"The Fatal Hour," by T. C. Phillips.
"Farnel the Secret," by S. Colby, Jr.
"Dunraven Branch," by Capt. C. King.
Etc., etc.

QU'APPELLE MEDICAL HALL.

TAX SALE.

THE ADJOURNED

Sale of Lands

In the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle for arrears of Taxes will be held at

McLane's Hall,

QU'APPELLE STATION.

ON MONDAY,

The 8th Day of July, 1889.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES H. BENSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Regina, June 16, 1889.

LIVERPOOL HOSPITAL

Trained Nurse,

For Medical, Surgical, Mental, and Monthly Cases.

Terms: \$8 per Week.

Address, MRS. WARING,
Qu'Appelle Station.

May 23, 1889.

BRICK FOR SALE

IN ANY QUANTITY

AT THE

Qu'Appelle Brick Yard.

J. DOOLITTLE.

FOR SALE.

60 GOOD

MILCH COWS

AND

HEIFERS

Apply to L. W. MULLHOLLAND,
Qu'Appelle (Station.)

May 30, 1889.

FRANK MARWOOD

SUCCESSOR TO T. WELSH.

General Blacksmith

—AND—

Practical Horse-shoer.

QU'APPELLE.

A trial solicited from parties having lame or interfering horses. Flow shares made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

J. Burghall & Sons,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

P. O. Box 109, Qu'Appelle

Jobbing Punctually attended to.

Estimates Free.

Designs furnished or Drafts made when Required.

CLARENDON HOTEL.

Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

BENNET & CO. PROPRIETORS.

(Late of the New Douglas.)

The Largest and Most Complete Hotel west of St. Paul.

Hot and cold baths on each floor. Large and commodious Sample Rooms for Commercial Men. Passenger Elevator. Gas Heated Rooms.

J. B. ROBINSON
Contractor, Builder

ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive Careful Attention.

J. McEWEN,
General Blacksmith.

Carriage and Wagon Builder

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

All kinds of Job Work strictly attended to. Flow shares made to order and guaranteed to work. A large quantity of

IRON AND COAL

ELITE ON HAND FOR SALE.

Carriage springs, axles and timber-skids for wagons.

J. H. MacCAUL,
Insurance Agent,

AND DEALER IN

Hard & Soft Coal,

LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS.

BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.

QU'APPELLE.

All description of seasoned British Columbia Lumber in Stock.

R. JOHNSTON,

DEALER IN

Agriculture Implements,

Barbed Wire,

Buggies, Buckboards,

WAGONS, ETC.

LIVERY.

Feed and Sale Stable

First Class Rigs.

Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.

Evans Bros. Pianos,

INGERSOLL, ONT.

FINE TONE, FINE FINISH,

EASY TOUCH.

THE UNEQUALLED

DOHERTY ORGAN

Call and Examine Goods

AT

C. H. V. Bulver's Store, Qu'Appelle.

SINTALUTA

Best Wheat Market

ON THE LINE.

C. G. BOOTHE,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes.

HARDWARE

Crockery, Glassware, etc.

POST OFFICE STORE

THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.

—AUTHOR OF—

"REDUCED GRANGER," "AMOS KILBRIITH—HIS ADVENTURES," "THE LIES
MAN OF ORBY," "THE CHRISTIAN WORK," "THE LADY OF THE TIGER,"
"THE LATE MRS. NELLE," "THE HUNDRETH MAN," "THE CAST-
ING AWAY OF MRS. LEEKS AND MRS. ALBESKINE,"
"THE DUNSTONS," ETC., ETC.

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(CONTINUED.)

It was now generally admitted that one of the syndicate's crabs could disable a man-of-war; that one of the syndicate's repellers could withstand the heaviest artillery fire, and that one of the syndicate's motor boats could destroy a vessel or a fort. But these things had been proved in isolated combats, where the new methods of attack and defense had almost undisturbed opportunity for exhibiting their efficiency. But what could a repeller and half a dozen crabs do against the combined force of the Royal navy, a navy which had in the last few years regained its supremacy among the nations, and which had made Great Britain once more the first maritime power in the world?

The crabs might disable some men-of-war, the repeller might make her calculations and discharge her bomb at a ship or a fort, but what would the main body of the navy be doing meanwhile? Overwhelming, crushing and sinking to the bottom crabs, repeller, motor guns and everything that belonged to them.

In England there was a feeling of strong resentment that such a little fleet should be allowed to sail with such impunity into British waters. This resentment extended itself not only to the impatient syndicate, but toward the government, and the opposition party gained daily in strength. The opposition papers had been loud and reckless in their denunciations of the slowness and inadequacy of the naval preparations, and loaded the government with the entire responsibility, not only of the damage which had already been done to the fleet, but of the ships, and the prestige of Great Britain, but also for the threatened danger of a sudden descent of the syndicate's fleet upon some unprotected point upon the coast. This fleet should never have been allowed to approach within a thousand miles of England. It should have been sunk in mid-ocean, if it sinking had involved the loss of a dozen men-of-war.

In America a very strong feeling of dissatisfaction showed itself. From the first the syndicate contract had not been popular, but the quick, effective and businesslike action of that body of men, and the marked success up to the time of their inventions and their operations, had caused a great reaction in their favor. They had, so far, successfully defended the American coast, and when they had increased the number of their vessels, they would have been relied upon to continue that defense. Even if a British armada had not come to the Atlantic, the movements must have been slow and cautious, and the swift and sudden strokes with which the syndicate waged war could have been given by night and by day over thousands of miles of ocean.

Whether or not these obstacles would have been quick enough or hard enough to turn back an armada might be questioned, but there could be no question of the official policy of sending seven ships and two cannon to conquer England. It seemed as if the success of the syndicate had so pulled up its members with pride and confidence in their powers that they had come to believe that they had only to show themselves to conquer, whatever might be the conditions of the contest.

The destruction of the syndicate's fleet would now be a heavy blow to the United States. It would produce an utter want of confidence in the councils and judgments of the syndicate, which could not be counteracted by the strongest faith in the efficiency of their engines of war, and it was feared that it might become necessary, even at this critical juncture, to annul the contract with the syndicate, and to depend upon the American navy for the defense of the American coast.

Even among the men on board the syndicate's fleet there were signs of doubt and apprehension of such a result. It had been very well so far, but fighting one ship at a time was a very different thing from attacking into the midst of a hundred ships. On board the repeller there was now an additional reason for fears and misgivings. The unlucky character of the vessel when it had been the Tallapoosa was known, and not a few of the men imagined that it must now be time for some new disaster to this ill-starred craft, and if her evil genius had desired further disaster for her, it was certainly sending her into a good place to look for it.

But the syndicate neither doubted nor hesitated, nor paid any attention to the doubts and misgivings which they heard from every quarter. Four days after the news of the destruction of the Crayfish had been telegraphed from Canada to London, the syndicate's fleet entered the English channel. Owing to the power and speed of the crabs, Repeller No. 11 had made a passage of the Atlantic which in her old naval career would have been considered miraculous.

Craft of various kinds were now passed, but none of them carried the British flag. In the expectation of the

arrival of the enemy, British merchantmen and fishing vessels had been advised to keep in the background until the British navy had concluded its business with the vessels of the American syndicate.

As has been said before, the British admiral had adopted a new method of defense for the rudders and screw propellers of naval vessels against the attacks of submerged craft. The work of constructing the new appliances had been pushed forward as fast as possible, but so far only one of these had been finished and attached to a man-of-war.

The Llangaron was a recently built ironclad of the same size and class as the Adamant, and to her had been attached the new stern defense. This was an ironclad steel cylinder, entirely closed, and rounded at the ends. It was about ten feet in diameter, and strongly braced inside. It was suspended by chains from two davits which projected over the stern of the vessel. When sailing this cylinder was hoisted up to the davits, but when the ship was prepared for action it was lowered until it lay nearly submerged, shaft of the rudder. In this position its ends projected about fifteen feet on either side of the propeller blades.

It was believed that this cylinder would effectively prevent a crab from getting near enough to the propeller or the rudder to do any damage. It could not be torn away as the stern jacket had been for the rounded and smooth sides and ends of the massive cylinder would offer no hold to the force of the crabs; and, approaching from any quarter, it would be impossible for these force to reach rudder or screw.

The syndicate's little fleet arrived in British waters late in the day, and early the next morning it appeared about twenty miles to the south of the Isle of Wight, and headed to the northeast as if it were making for Portsmouth. The course of these vessels greatly surprised the English government and naval authorities. It was expected that an attack would probably be made upon some comparatively unprotected spot on the British seaboard, and therefore on the west coast of Ireland and in St. George's channel preparations of the most formidable character had been made to defend British ports against Repeller No. 11 and her attendant crabs. Particularly was this the case in Bristol channel, where a large number of ironclads were stationed, and which was to have been the destination of the Llangaron if the syndicate's vessels had delayed their coming long enough to allow her to get around there. That this little fleet should have sailed straight for England's great naval stronghold was something that the British admiralty could not understand. The fact was not appreciated that it was the object of the syndicate to measure its strength with the greatest strength of the enemy. Anything less than this would not avail its purpose.

Notwithstanding that so many vessels had been sent to different parts of the coast, there was still in Portsmouth harbor a large number of war vessels of various classes, all in commission and ready for action. The greater part of these had received orders to cruise that day in the channel. Consequently it was still early in the morning when around the eastern end of the Isle of Wight there appeared a British fleet composed of fifteen of the finest ironclads, with several gunboats and cruisers, and a number of torpedo boats.

It was a noble sight, for besides the war ships there was another fleet hanging upon the outskirts of the first, and composed of craft, large and small, and from both sides of the channel, filled with those who were anxious to witness from afar the sea fight which was to take place under such novel conditions. Many of these observers were reporters and special correspondents for great newspapers. On some of the vessels which came up from the French coast were men with marine glasses of extraordinary power, whose business it was to send an early and accurate report of the affair to the office of the war syndicate in New York.

As soon as the British ships came in sight, the four crabs cast off from Repeller No. 11. Then with the other two they prepared for action, moving considerably in advance of the repeller, which now steamed forward very slowly. The wind was strong from the north-west, and the sea, high, the shining tops of the crabs frequently disappearing under the waves.

The British fleet came steadily on, headed by the great Llangaron. This vessel was very much in advance of the rest, and it was the first to be ready in action and the great cylinder which formed her stern guard was lowered into the water her speed would be much retarded, she had put on all steam, and being the swiftest war ship of her class, she had disengaged all her consort.

It was hardly moments that she should begin the fight and was the attention

of as many crabs as possible while certain of the other ships attacked the repeller with their rams. Although it was now generally believed that motor bombs from a repeller might destroy a man-of-war, it was also considered probable that the accurate calculations which appeared to be necessary to precision of aim could not be made when the object of the aim was in rapid motion.

But whether or not one or more motor bombs did strike the mark, or whether or not one or more vessels were blown into fine particles, there were a dozen ironclads in that fleet, each of whose commanders and officers were determined to run to the repeller and crush her, if so be they held together long enough to reach her.

The commanders of the torpedo boats had orders to direct their swift messengers of destruction first against the crabs, for these vessels were far in advance of the repeller, and coming on with a rapidity which showed that they were determined upon mischief. If a torpedo, shot from a torpedo boat, and speeding swiftly by its own powers beneath the waves, should strike the submerged hull of a crab, there would be one crab the less in the English channel.

As has been said, the Llangaron came rushing on, distancing everything, even the torpedo boats. If before she was obliged to lower her cylinder, she could get near enough to the almost stationary repeller to take part in the attack on her, she would then be content to slacken speed and let the crabs nibble awhile at her stern.

Two of the latest constructed and larger crabs, Q and R, headed at full speed to meet the Llangaron, who, as she came on, opened the ball by sending a "rattler" in the shape of a 500-pound shot into the ribs of the repeller, then at least four miles distant, and immediately after began firing her dynamite guns, which were of limited range, at the roofs of the advancing crabs.

The foremost crab on board the repeller who, at the moment the great shot struck her, with a ringing and clangor of steel springs, such as never was heard before, wished that in her former state of existence she had been some other vessel than the Tallapoosa.

But every spring sprang back to its place as the great mass of iron glided off the roof of the crab, whose rapid motions and slightly exposed surfaces gave little chance for accurate aim, and in a short time they were too close to the Llangaron for this class of gun to be used upon them.

As the crabs came nearer, the Llangaron lowered the great steel cylinder which hung across her stern, until it lay almost entirely under water, and abaft of her rudder and propeller blades. She now moved slowly through the water, and her men greeted the advancing crabs with yells of defiance, and a shower of shot from machine guns.

The character of the new defense which had been fitted to the Llangaron was known to the syndicate, and the directors of the two new crabs understood the heavy piece of work which lay before them. But their plans of action had been well considered, and they made straight for the stern of the British ship.

It was, of course, impossible to endeavor to grasp that great cylinder with its rounded ends; their force would slip from any portion of its smooth surface on which they should endeavor to lay hold, and no such attempt was made. Keeping near the cylinder, one at each end of it, the two moved slowly after the Llangaron, apparently discouraged.

In a short time, however, it was perceived by those on board the ship, that a change had taken place in the appearance of the crabs: the visible portion of their backs was growing larger and larger; they were rising in the water. Their muffled roars became visible from end to end, and the crowd of observers looking down from the ship were amazed to see that large vessels they were.

Higher and higher the crabs arose, their powerful air pumps working at their greatest capacity, until their ponderous pincers became visible above the water. Then into the minds of the officers of the Llangaron flashed the true object of this uprising, which to the crew had seemed an intention on the part of the sea devils to clamber on board.

If the cylinder were left in its present position the crab might seize the chains by which it was suspended, while if it were raised it would cease to be a defense. Notwithstanding this latter contingency, the order was quickly given to raise the cylinder, but before the hoisting engine had been set in motion Crab Q thrust forward her forceps over the side of the cylinder and held it down.

Another thrust, and the iron jaws had grasped one of the two ponderous chains by which the cylinder was suspended. The other end of the cylinder began to rise, but at this moment Crab R, apparently by a single effort, it heaved a foot higher out of the sea; her pincers reached forward, and the other chain was grasped.

The two crabs were now placed in the most extraordinary position. The overhanging of their roofs presented an attack that was entirely new to the Llangaron, but their commander, who was greatly surprised that a few shots from the repeller could easily have destroyed them. But as any ship firing at them would be very likely to hit the Llangaron, their director felt safe on this point.

Three of the foremost ironclads, less than two miles away, were heading directly for the crabs, and the rain might be used with but little danger to the Llan-

garon, but, on the other hand, three swift crabs were heading directly for these ironclads.

It was impossible for Crabs Q and R to operate in the usual way. Their massive forceps, lying flat against the top of the cylinder, could not be twisted. The enormous chains they held could not be severed by the greatest pressure, and if both crabs backed at once they would probably do no more than tow the Llangaron stern foremost. There was, moreover, no time to waste in experiments, for other rams were coming on, and there were not crabs enough to attend to them all.

No time was wasted. Q signaled to R and it backed again, and instantly the two crabs, each still grasping a chain of the cylinder, began to sink. On board the Llangaron an order was shouted to let out the cylinder chains, but as these chains had only been made long enough to allow the top of the cylinder to hang at or a little below the surface of the water, a foot or two of length was all that could be gained.

The davits from which the cylinder hung were thick and strong, and the iron windlasses to which the chains were attached were large and ponderous, but these were not strong enough to withstand the weight of two crabs with steel armored roofs, enormous engines and iron hull. In less than a minute one davit snapped like a pipe stem under the tremendous strain, and immediately afterward the windlass to which the chain was attached was torn from its bolts and went crashing overboard, tearing away a portion of the stern rail in its descent.

Crab Q instantly released the chain it had held, and in a moment the great cylinder hung almost perpendicularly from one chain. But only for a moment. The nippers of Crab R still firmly held the chain, and the tremendous leverage exerted by the falling of one end of the cylinder wrenched it from the rigidly held end of its chain, and in a flash, the enormous stern guard of the Llangaron sunk, and foremost, to the bottom of the channel.

In ten minutes afterward the Llangaron, rudderless, and with the blades of her propellers shattered and crushed, was slowly turning her starboard to the wind and the sea and beginning to roll like a log of 8,000 tons.

Besides the Llangaron three ironclads were now drifting broadside to the sea. But there was no time to succor disabled vessels, for the rest of the fleet was coming on and there was great work for the crabs.

Against these enemies, swift of motion and sudden in action, the torpedo boats found it almost impossible to operate, for the British ships and the crabs were so rapidly nearing each other that a torpedo sent out against an enemy was more than likely to run against the hull of a friend. Each crab sped at the top of its speed for a ship, not only to attack, but also to protect itself.

Once only did the crabs give the torpedo boats a chance. A mile or two north of the scene of action a larger vessel was making her way rapidly toward the repeller, which was still lying, almost motionless, four miles to the westward. As it was highly probable that this vessel carried dynamite guns, Crab Q, which was the fastest of her class, was signaled to go after her. She had scarcely begun her course across the open space of sea before a torpedo boat was in pursuit. Fast as was the latter, the crab was faster, and quite as easily managed. She was in a position of great danger, and her only safety lay in keeping herself on a line between the torpedo boat and the gunboat, and to shorten as quickly as possible the distance between herself and that vessel.

When this order had been given, the vice admiral immediately prepared to renew the fight, and this time his efforts were to be directed entirely against the repeller. It would be useless to devote any further attention to the crabs, especially in their present positions. But if the chief vessel of the syndicate's fleet, with its spring armor, and its terrible earthquake bombs, could be destroyed, it was quite possible that those sea parasites, the crabs, could also be disposed of.



CRABDRAFT BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT.

If the torpedo boat shot to one side in order to get the crab out of line, the crab, its back sometimes hidden by the towing vessel, sped also to the same side. When the torpedo boat could aim a gun at the crab and not at the gunboat, a deadly torpedo flew into the sea, but a towing sea and a shifting target were unfavorable to the gunner's aim. It was not long, however, before the crab had run the chase which might so readily have been fatal to it, and was so near the gunboat that no more torpedoes could be fired at it.

Of course the officers and crew of the gunboat had watched with most anxious interest the chase of the crab. The vessel was one which had been fitted out for service with dynamite guns, of which she carried some of very long range for this class of artillery, and she had been ordered to get action of the repeller and to do her best to put a few dynamite bombs on board of her.

The dynamite gunboat, therefore, had kept ahead at full speed, determined to carry out her instructions if she should be allowed to do so, but her speed was not so great as that of a crab, and when the crab had given up the chase, with a few shots from the gunboat, the captain thought that there

for bravery to give place to prudence. With the large amount of explosive material of the most tremendous and terrific character which he had on board, it would be the insanity of courage for him to allow his comparatively small vessel to be racked, shaken and partially shattered by the powerful jaws of the oncoming foe. As he could neither fly nor fight, he hauled down his flag in token of surrender, the first instance of the kind which had occurred in this war.

When the director of the syndicate's lookout glass, behind this action on the part of the gunboat, he was a little perplexed as to what he should next do. To accept the surrender of the British vessel and to assume control of her, it was necessary to communicate with her. The communications of the crabs were made entirely by black smoke signals, and these the captain of the gunboat could not understand. The heavy batteries in the mated row, which could be put in use when the crab was cruising, could not be opened when she was at her fighting depth and in a towing sea.

A means was soon devised of communicating with the gunboat. A speaking tube was run up through one of the pipes of the crab, which pipe was then elevated some distance above the surface. Through this the director hailed the other vessel, and as the air pipe was near the stern of the crab, and therefore at a distance from the only visible portion of the turtle back roof, his voice seemed to come out of the depths of the ocean.

The surrender was accepted, and the captain of the gunboat was ordered to stop his engines and prepare to be towed. When this order had been given the crab moved round to the bow of the gunboat, and grasping the catwalk with its forceps, reversed its engines and began to back rapidly toward the British fleet, taking with it the captured vessel as a protection against torpedoes while in transit.

The crab slowed up not far from one of the foremost of the British ships, and coming round to the quarter of the gunboat, the astonished captain of that vessel was informed, through the speaking tube, that if he would give his parole to keep out of this fight, he would be allowed to proceed to his anchorage in Portsmouth harbor. The parole was given, and the British gunboat, after reporting to the flag ship, steamed away to Portsmouth.

The situation now became one which was unparalleled in the history of naval warfare. On the side of the British seven war ships were disabled and drifting slowly to the southeast. For half an hour in advance had been made by the British fleet, which was now one of the large vessels had steamed ahead, such vessel had become the victim of a crab, and the vice admiral commanding the fleet had signaled not to advance until further orders.

The crabs were also lying to, each to the windward of and not far from one of the British vessels, and were resting quietly under protection of the enemy. This, with the fact that the repeller still lay four miles away without any apparent intention of taking part in the battle, gave the situation its peculiar character. The British vice admiral did not intend to remain in this position. It was, of course, useless to order forth his ironclads, simply to see them disabled and set adrift. There was another arm of the service which evidently could be used with better effect upon this peculiar foe than could the great battle ships.

But before doing anything else, he must provide for the safety of those of his vessels which had been rendered helpless by the crabs, and some of which were now drifting dangerously near to each other. Dispatches had been sent to Portsmouth for tugs, for it would not do to wait until these arrived, and a sufficient number of ironclads were detailed to tow their injured consorts into port.

When this order had been given, the vice admiral immediately prepared to renew the fight, and this time his efforts were to be directed entirely against the repeller. It would be useless to devote any further attention to the crabs, especially in their present positions. But if the chief vessel of the syndicate's fleet, with its spring armor, and its terrible earthquake bombs, could be destroyed, it was quite possible that those sea parasites, the crabs, could also be disposed of.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A most important feature of the scientific instruction in the lower grade of schools should be the collection of specimens which should form the subject of object lessons.

More money is said to have been spent by the United States government in the investigation of the diseases which effect swine than of those which affect the human species.

Dr. Chaille, the well known statistician, states that the average life of a woman is longer than that of a man, and in most parts of the United States woman's expectation of life is greater.

In France it has been shown that frozen milk can be transported with the greatest ease, and that after being kept for days and weeks and then simply thawed out, it retains all the characteristics of fresh milk.

The bulk of the water of the ocean has a very low temperature, it is ice cold at the bottom even under the equator, but on the surface within the tropics there is a relatively thin film of warm water, with a temperature of from 70 degs. to 80 degs. Fahrenheit.

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